AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 14, 2002 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 17, 2002

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2001-02 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3029

Introduced by Assembly Member Steinberg

March 12, 2002

An act to amend Sections 1280 and 1281.6 of, and to add Sections 1281.89 and 1281.93 to, the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to arbitration.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3029, as amended, Steinberg. Consumer arbitration agreements: private judging arbitration companies.

Existing law provides for the enforcement of arbitration agreements and requires a court to vacate an arbitration award in specified circumstances.

This bill would define attorney for a party, consumer arbitration, consumer party, neutral arbitrator, and private judging arbitration company for these purposes. The bill would specify that if a consumer arbitration agreement, entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2003, designates one or more specific arbitrators or private judging arbitration companies or incorporates the arbitration rules of a private judging arbitration company, the consumer party shall have the option, as specified, after a dispute arises, to choose a different arbitrator or private judging arbitration company, and the arbitration agreement shall plainly notify the consumer of this right in the arbitration clause, as specified, as well-of as the right to obtain information about private

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judging arbitration companies, as specified. The bill would prohibit an arbitrator or private judging arbitration company from administering or otherwise participating in a consumer arbitration, unless the agreement complies with these requirements and the consumer chooses the arbitrator or private judging arbitration company after the dispute arises. The bill would also prohibit a private judging arbitration company from administering a consumer arbitration if, on or after January 1, 2003, it provides specified services or products to a party or attorney for a party to arbitration. The bill would specify the remedies for these violations.

The bill would also prohibit certain solicitations, as specified, regarding consumer arbitration cases, and prohibit a private—judging arbitration company from making certain representations regarding consumer arbitration, adopting or enforcing specified rules governing consumer arbitration, or giving or receiving—renumeration remuneration for referrals, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1280 of the Code of Civil Procedure is 2 amended to read:
 - 1280. As used in this title:

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- (a) "Agreement" includes but is not limited to agreements providing for valuations, appraisals and similar proceedings and agreements between employers and employees or between their respective representatives.
- (b) "Attorney for a party" includes any attorney actually representing a party and any attorney currently associated in the practice of law with an attorney hired to represent a party.
- (c) "Award" includes but is not limited to an award made pursuant to an agreement not in writing.
- 13 (d) "Consumer arbitration" means an arbitration *that is*14 *binding on the consumer and* conducted under a predispute
 15 arbitration provision contained in a contract that meets both of the
 16 following criteria:
 - (1) The contract is with a "consumer party."

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(2) The arbitration provision is contained in a printed form agreement or was drafted by or on behalf of, or inserted by or on behalf of, the nonconsumer party.

- (e) "Consumer party" means a party to an arbitration agreement who, for the purpose of that agreement, is any of the following:
- (1) An individual who seeks or acquires, including by purchase, lease, or license, any goods or services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, including financial services, insurance, and other goods and services, as defined in Section 1761 of the Civil Code.
- (2) An individual who is an enrollee, a subscriber, or an insured under a health care service plan, within the meaning of Section 1345 of the Health and Safety Code, or a health care insurance plan, within the meaning of Section 106 of the Insurance Code.
- (3) An individual with a medical malpractice claim that is subject to arbitration pursuant to a predispute arbitration agreement.
- (4) An employee or applicant for employment in a dispute arising out of, or relating to, his or her employment or prospective employment, except a dispute under or arising out of a collective bargaining agreement between an employer and its employees or between their respective representatives, and negotiated executive employment agreements providing an annual salary of more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) per year. between their respective representatives.
- (f) "Controversy" means any question arising between parties to an agreement whether such question is one of law-or of fact, of fact, or both.
- (g) "Neutral arbitrator" means an arbitrator who is selected or appointed by one of the following methods:
- (1) Jointly by the parties or by the arbitrators selected by the parties.
- (2) By the court when the parties or the arbitrators selected by the parties fail to select an arbitrator who was to be selected jointly by them.
- (3) By a private judging arbitration company, under an agreement of the parties or applicable rules.
- (h) "Party to the arbitration" means a party to the arbitration agreement:

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1 (1) Who seeks to arbitrate a controversy pursuant to the 2 agreement;

- (2) Against whom such arbitration is sought pursuant to the agreement: or
- (3) Who is made a party to such arbitration by order of the neutral arbitrator upon such party's application, upon the application of any other party to the arbitration or upon the neutral arbitrator's own determination.
- (i) "Private judging arbitration company" means any 10 nongovernmental entity or individual that holds itself out as managing, coordinating, -administering or administering arbitrations, or providing the services of neutral arbitrators, or making referrals or appointments to, or providing lists of, neutral arbitrators. "Private judging arbitration company" includes any entity owned, in whole or in part, by any individual or affiliated with, a private judging arbitration company, but does not include entities or individuals that administer, make referrals or appointments to, or provide lists of arbitrators in, fewer than five consumer arbitration cases per year.
 - (j) "Written agreement" shall be deemed to include a written agreement which has been extended or renewed by an oral or implied agreement.
 - SEC. 2. Section 1281.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:
 - 1281.6. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), if the arbitration agreement provides a method of appointing an arbitrator, that method shall be followed.
- (b) If a consumer arbitration agreement entered into or 29 renewed on or after January 1, 2003, designates one or more 30 exclusive arbitrators or private judging arbitration companies, or incorporates the arbitration rules of a private judging arbitration company, the consumer party shall have the option, after a dispute arises, to choose a different arbitrator or private judging arbitration company, and the arbitration agreement shall plainly notify the consumer of this right in the arbitration clause, as well as of the right to obtain information about private judging arbitration companies as provided by Section 1281.96 in the arbitration clause. This notice shall also be provided to the consumer party by the private arbitration company in the first communication from the private arbitration company to the

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consumer party regarding the arbitration, and in the rules of procedure governing the arbitration. The option to choose a different arbitrator or private arbitration company may be exercised by the consumer party within 75 days from the date the nonconsumer party serves a demand for arbitration specifying an arbitrator or private arbitration company. No consumer arbitration may be self-administered by a party. No arbitrator or private judging arbitration company may administer or otherwise participate in a consumer arbitration unless the agreement complies with this subdivision and the consumer chooses the arbitrator or private judging arbitration company after the dispute arises. Any arbitration award rendered in violation of this section shall be vacated pursuant to Section 1286.2.

- (c) If the arbitration agreement does not provide a method for appointing an arbitrator, the parties to the agreement who seek arbitration and against whom arbitration is sought may agree on a method of appointing an arbitrator and that method shall be followed.
- (d) In the absence of an agreed method, or if the agreed method fails or for any reason cannot be followed, or if an arbitrator appointed fails to act and his or her successor has not been appointed, the court, on petition of a party to the arbitration agreement, shall appoint the arbitrator.
- (e) If a petition is made to the court to appoint a neutral arbitrator, the court shall nominate five persons from lists of persons supplied jointly by the parties to the arbitration or obtained from a governmental agency concerned with arbitration or a private disinterested association concerned with arbitration. The parties to the agreement who seek arbitration and against whom arbitration is sought may within five days of receipt of notice of the nominees from the court jointly select the arbitrator whether or not the arbitrator is among the nominees. If the parties fail to select an arbitrator within the five-day period, the court shall appoint the arbitrator from the nominees.
- SEC. 3. Section 1281.89 is added to the Code of Civil Procedure, to read:
- 1281.89. (a) A solicitation regarding a consumer arbitration case may not be made by or on behalf of a private judging arbitration company to any party, prospective party, or attorney for a party or prospective party, unless the solicitation is protected

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from abridgment by the Constitution of the United States or by the Constitution of the State of California.

- (b) For the purpose of this section, solicitation includes an oral or written request for arbitration business or any other communication concerning the availability for arbitration business in which a significant motive is pecuniary gain.
- (c) A private judging arbitration company may not make any representation regarding consumer arbitration that promises or implies specific results or that favors favoritism towards one party or prospective party or one type of disputant or industry—over another.
- (d) A private judging arbitration company may not adopt or enforce any rule governing consumer arbitration that is inconsistent with any statement of principle, guideline, protocol, or other nonbinding policy representation regarding consumer arbitration made or adopted by the private judging arbitration company. A private judging arbitration company may not adopt any statement of principle, guideline, protocol, or other nonbinding policy statement regarding consumer arbitration that is inconsistent with the rules under which consumer arbitration is actually conducted or administered by the private judging arbitration company.
- (e) A private judging arbitration company may not give or receive any commission, rebate, or other remuneration for the referral of consumer arbitration cases, prospective consumer arbitration cases, consumer arbitration parties, or prospective consumer arbitration parties.
- SEC. 4. Section 1281.93 is added to the Code of Civil Procedure, to read:
- 1281.93. (a) A private judging arbitration company may not administer a consumer arbitration if, on or after January 1, 2003, it has provided any paid or unpaid consulting, management, or other business service or product to any party to the consumer arbitration or to any attorney for a party in the arbitration, other than arbitration, mediation, or other dispute resolution services. methods of resolving specific, identified disputes. Nothing in this section prohibits a private arbitration company from conducting training programs regarding the arbitration process in general, provided that these programs do not create the appearance of a potential conflict of interest.

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1 (b) Any arbitration award rendered *in an arbitration* 2 *administered by a private arbitration company* in violation of this 3 section shall be vacated pursuant to Section 1286.2.